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ticular he fails to show (1) that time is a stuff both 'resistant and substantial'; (2) that consciousness is to some extent independent of cerebral structure; and (3) that instinct leads us to a comprehension of life which intellect could never give. Ch. IV reviews the progress of philosophy, with the help of Lewes and Lange; traces the gradual growth of the mechanistic theory of the universe; and decides that philosophy fails in its search for final truth. Ch. V upholds the automaton theory as against McDougall. Ch. VI traces the origin of fallacies to primitive and congenital tendencies to believe, tendencies which weaken with evolution, so that the fully developed brain of man approaches an impartial *tabula rasa*. Ch. VII defines the true province of philosophy as increase of positive knowledge (this is, however, more correctly referred to science) and dissipation of error, the break-up of erroneous intuitions about conduct.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the author is tarred with his own critical brush. He will hear nothing of metaphysics, yet he formulates a metaphysical attitude (p. 229 and elsewhere); he will hear nothing of epistemology, yet he commits himself to a theory of knowledge (p. 220 and elsewhere). But with all his constructive weakness there can be no doubt that his criticism is in large measure effective; and his outspoken protest against Bergsonian mysticism is wholesome. Many of us feel, with the writer of the preface, that "M. Bergson is gifted with an admirable facility of diction, and has succeeded in arresting attention. On that account, since he has exceeded the limits of fantastic speculation which it is customary to tolerate on the stage of metaphysics, and has carried his methods into the arena of sober science, it is a matter of urgency that his illusions and perversions should be exposed with uncompromising frankness." The book will probably make for good; but the last word must be left to the philosophers *von Fach*.

A Manual of Mental Science. By L. M. WHIPPLE. New York, Metaphysical Publishing Co., 1911. pp. 221. Price \$1.

This little book has a practical as well as a theoretical side. For "Exact Thinking renders Mental Healing possible, sure and safe." Let us, then, begin to think exactly. We come upon such verities as that Truth contains no error; that Of two contradictory opposites or statements both cannot in any event be true; that Something from Nothing is impossible,—nay, more, that Something cannot be produced from nothing; that the Substance of Nothing is vacancy. Continuing our efforts, we discover that Man is spiritual in essence but mental in action; that there is no Source of evil or disease; for disease proceeds only from incorrect thinking, and its cause is always mental; so that the Mentality is the only Source of sickness. On the basis of such Exact Thinking, the author formulates Rules for Living, for Character, for the Home, for Business and for Health.

Across Australia. By BALDWIN SPENCER and F. J. GILLEN. In two volumes. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd.; New York, The Macmillan Co. With illustrations, maps and plates. 1912. Vol. i., pp. xiv., 254; vol. ii., pp. xvii., 255-515. Price \$7 net.

Messrs. Spencer and Gillen are the joint authors of two very valuable works upon the ethnology of Central Australia,—*The Native Tribes of Central Australia* (1899) and *The Northern Tribes of Central Australia* (1894); the former book has, unfortunately, been